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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1870. NO. 216.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

DEBATE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The Dead Man in the State Department"—Bill to Enforce Constitutional Amendments Agreed to in Conference Committee—The Currency Bill to be Reported to the House Soon—Favorable Report on the Transcontinental Railroad Project—The San Domingo Question—The President Still Hopeful of the Ratification of the Treaty—Congress to be Urged to Reimburse Pittsburgh for Money Paid to Secure Free Navigation of the Ohio—The Louisville Canal to be Completed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1870.

The Cuban Question.

The debate in the House on the Cuban question had no practical bearing, and didn't seem to promise any very important results, though it was earnest and even somewhat excited. Voorhees, Banks, Logan, Sargent, Garfield, Dawes, Conger, Mungen, Wilkinson, Myers, Cox and Willard took part in it and the discussion occupied an hour. Speaking generally, the Democrats seemed more anxious to find fault with the Administration than to do anything for Cuban independence. Mr. Dawes censured the Navy Department for not making proper use of its force down there, but said little on the main question, while Sargent, also avoiding the main question, censured Dawes's committee for the Navy Department. General Garfield threw some needed light on the career and standing of Consul Phillips, which took the House by surprise. Mr. Logan made a strong Cuban speech, while Wells, Myers, Williams and Wilkinson did how ready the Foreign Affairs committee was to bring up the pending treaties. Nothing however it got a chance. Mr. Voorhees spoke of Mr. Fish as the "dead man in the State Department." Mr. Cox said he was glad the Administration's Cuban policy, and what was not said was rather more noteworthy than what was said. The fact seemed to be that everybody conceded that there is no longer much of a reason in Cuba, and therefore the matter is not worth while to waste time in support of the President's position.

Enforcement of Amendments.

The bill enforcing constitutional amendments and giving civil rights to Chinese, came out of the Conference Committee this afternoon, agreed to by Messrs. Stewart and Edmunds of the Senate, and Bingham and Davis, of the House. It is in all respects but two essentially as passed by the Senate last Friday night. One change is in the thirteenth section, and limits the authority given the President to the use of troops in enforcing the provisions of the bill to cases in which support is asked for by the Legislature. The change is in the last section, and excludes members of Congress and members of State legislatures from the operation of section, but relief when kept from office by writs of *quo warranto*. All the other changes were of a verbal or unimportant character. The Democratic Senators, not satisfied with their all night talk of last night, determined to make a night session of it as it was presented, and occupied another hour in discussion. The bill finally went over till to-morrow in order that Mr. Hamlin might be on hand to vote, and a night session will probably be ordered to-night. The bill will be either that day or Wednesday and vote on several elaborate speeches have, however, been prepared, and unless great pressure to dispatch business cuts off debate, the chances are that it will go over several days. Mr. Garfield will present some figures showing the advantage of the bill to the West, and that it will attract more currency to about twenty-five States.

The Transcontinental Railroad.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day agreed to report in favor of the thirty-second parallel or Transcontinental Railroad. The line is substantially along that known as the Memphis and El Paso, though it is not under the control of that road, and the bill is framed upon the Union Pacific Railroad law, without sections giving bonds. The land grant is twenty alternate miles each through States, and forty sections through Territories. The committee cannot bring the measure in for some days, but will at once propose a junction at El Paso with the line proposed to the Texas Pacific bill reported to the other day in the Senate.

The Indians.

Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and other Chiefs of the Ogalalla Sioux Indians, will reach here to-morrow morning. Red Cloud and his associates of hostile Sioux are expected to leave Omaha to-morrow, and arrive here the last of the week. The Indian Bureau is reasonably confident of being able to show Red Cloud that it will not be for his advantage to maintain his hostile attitude, and thinks an Indian war with these tribes can be prevented if his standing is as strong as it is generally believed.

The San Domingo Question

Still greatly engages the attention of the President, and he has said to several Senators lately that he is still hopeful of its ratification. No action will be taken at this time to the 4th of July, and making further provision for the debt of the Island, will probably be omitted. The President will probably accompany them with a message setting forth his views and points of annexation.

A Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature,

Consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, arrived here to-day to ask Congress to reimburse the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and a number of leading river men for money paid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to induce it to remove the wooden spans of the Bellaire and Parkersburg bridges to 525 feet. The amount paid was thirty thousand dollars each case. The delegation also ask that in consideration of great losses by accidents to river craft at these bridges, Congress will direct a change in the channel spans to four hundred feet.

The Louisville Canal.

The debate which continued and was finished in the Senate to-day, upon the Louisville Canal, was on the whole favorable to the measure. The opposition to the measure was directed more particularly to the idea of acting upon this measure separated from the river and harbor bills. The sentiment in favor of finishing the canal was quite general. The Senate Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report that river and harbor bill, and that the Louisville Canal received two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The whole amount appropriated is $5,500,000.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee, at its session this morning, did not speak of consequence, but are holding a special session this evening on the funding bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1870.

CONDITION OF CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

The Appropriation bills are getting along slowly, and the Tax bill will soon be reached. The Committee of Ways and Means will follow up the one reported by another on distilled spirits and tobacco, and still another directing the manner of collecting the taxes on the other two. It seems necessary to report the bill because there are many persons who doubt it, having seen all the special taxes on dealers of all kinds, &c., in the bill reported. On Wednesday next General Schenck is expected back, when the Committee will proceed to work, and it is hoped to shortly fix a date after which it will be in order to move the previous question on the bill. So far as known no one holds that the funding bill will pass, but that nis and Fenton's amendment in favor of seeking the interest rate, and that the two Houses must settle it in conference. If it comes to that there will probably be a struggle and defeat of the funding proposition, for as the House appears to stand now, that body will not agree to any such proposition. Members generally are very guarded in expression of opinion upon the subject, but do not hang to form a positive belief, after having canvassed in the best quarters, that Mr. Boutwell and his colleagues can command the support of a majority of the House and pass a funding bill that will in any essential particular conform to his views and recommendations.

SOUTHERN TRANS-ATLANTIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroad authorized the chairman to report the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad bill. It provides for connection with other roads, placing all on an equal footing and requiring uniform charges for freight and passengers, making them all practically one road.

THE SOUTH WASHINGTON SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE

Paraded to-day and was reviewed by the President at the Executive Mansion.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League meets here next Tuesday.

ARMS FOR RED RIVER.

Secretary Fish has consented to the removal of arms and munitions belonging to the Canadian government, from Washington up to Red river, whenever the Canadian government desires it.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated Gilman Marston Governor of Idaho; Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Secretary of Utah; James B. McKean, of New York, Chief Justice of Utah.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

The delegation of chiefs of the Brule and Ogallalah Sioux arrived to-day with Captain Poole, agent of the Whetstone Agency.

ASSASSINATION.

J. W. Stevens, ex-State Senator, was brutally assassinated in the court house at Columbus, North Carolina, Saturday. The murderers are unknown.

GENERAL JORDAN

Dined this evening with the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the house of Representative Swann, a member of the Committee.

A general convention of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was held on Monday at the Synagogue, in Forty-fourth street, New York. Abraham Hart, of Philadelphia, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and there were delegates from all the principal American cities.

TO THE FRONT.

Fenian Invasion of the Dominion.

Men Gathering from All Quarters —The Frontier Alive with Irishmen—The Dominion Authorities Alarmed About the Red River Expedition—Our Authorities Looking On Quietly—Proclamation from President Grant—A Warning to the Fenians—The Arrest of All Law-Breakers Ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., May 24, 1870.

A number of Irishmen living here, and known to belong to the Fenian organization, left town last night in a mysterious manner for Cleveland. It is generally supposed they are to join in the impending demonstration on the Canadian frontier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1870.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that supplies of military stores, arms and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, which is the dominion of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing or abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of this Government or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

[Signed]

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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STEAMER CLARA SUNK.

Pittsburgh Insurance Companies Lose $25,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The steamer Clara, which sunk in the Missouri River yesterday, was owned by the Miami Star Line, and valued at $45,000. She was insured for $5,000 in the Boatman's, St. Louis; $3,000 each in the Citizens', Eureka and Boatman's, of Pittsburgh, and $2,500 each in the Allegheny, People's, Western and Monongahela, Pittsburgh.

Reports from Memphis represent the stand of cotton and corn as very good.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1870.

SENATE.

The memorial from citizens of the Dominican Republic against annexation was objected to, and not received.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution for the admission of foreign photographs free of duty, for the exhibition at the National Photographic Exhibition at Cleveland, in June. Passed.

Mr. HARLAN addressed the Senate at length in support of the sale of the Osage Indian reservation in Kansas, and the settlement of said Indians in Indian Territory.

The Senate proceeded with the Legislative appropriation bill, the question being upon the motion of Mr. CHANDLER, to insert in the bill the entire river and harbor appropriations as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Sherman to appropriate $45,000 for the completion of the Louisville canal. After discussion both amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment that no pardon or amnesty shall be admissable as evidence to establish the loyalty of any claimant in the Court of Claims or otherwise affect a claim.

Mr. STEWART presented the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes between the two houses on the Fifteenth Amendment bill.

Mr. STEWART, in explanation of the report, said the amendments did not alter any essential feature of the bill, but simply strengthened them. In the eleventh and other sections the word "indictment" was inserted in order to conform to the requirements of the eighth section, that where the offense is infamous the prosecution must be by indictment. Where not infamous, it may be either by indictment or punishment of the grand jury. The third section had been amended "to authorize the President to employ such part of the land and naval forces or militia as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of the judicial process issued under the act," instead of "to prevent the violations of the act," etc. Section ten, providing penalties for unlawful registration at the election of Congressmen, had been amended by adding a proviso that "every registration at which a representative or delegate in Congress may be elected, shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of the act." This was to meet a suggestion that the penalties of this section against fraudulent voting, repeating, etc., really lay on the shoulders of members of Congress, whereas general tickets for Presidential electors were voted for in some States and voters were registered and voted simply for the purpose of voting for Congressmen, but for the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

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A REVELATION.

How Mexico Supplied the Rebels.

The Hypocrisy of Juarez—Important Developments—Northern Men Implicated.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, of which Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, is chairman, have completed their report concerning the investigation into the smuggling frauds which have been perpetrated along the Texas and Mexican border for several years past, to an extent of from two to six millions of dollars annually. The testimony elicited shows a most astounding condition of affairs along our Mexican frontier, implicating well known and old established business houses throughout the Northern States. The fact is also established beyond question that the Mexican government has encouraged the violation of our laws for the prevention of smuggling, and that President Juarez was acting false to his repeated public pledges of sympathy for the United States cause during the late war, and was secretly encouraging the rebellion by affording its leaders an opportunity to smuggle arms and munitions of war into the Confederate States from Mexico in exchange for cotton.

The Hypocrisy of Juarez.

Caleb H. Blood, who was appointed United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, in 1862, and also charged with a special mission to look after the whole length of the Rio Grande, to see if Mexico was carrying out her treaty and stipulations in regard to preventing arms and munitions of war from passing over the Rio Grande into Texas to aid the rebellion, testified that the Mexican Government, during the rebellion in the United States, permitted thousands of bales of cotton to pass over the river, for which they sent back lead, saltpetre, sulphur and pieces of arms, at times the river was filled with cotton going into Mexico. "In the early part of 1863, I saw 2,000 cotton wagons, at noon-day, in the streets of Matamoras heavily laden with lead. They passed immediately by the door of the Consulate. I waited upon Mr. Pierce, the Consul at Matamoras, and told him that I had seen a good deal of smuggling over the line since I had been in Mexico, but that I had not seen anything like it before. I had been told that a great deal of smuggling went on, but I never believed it. I had been told that the rebellion closed there were in Mexico from six to ten millions of dollars' worth of surplus goods; that they were piled up there, and would not bring ten per cent., but they have found their market, a great part of them, into the United States."

SYSTEMATIC SMUGGLING.

Francis Latham testified that he was Collector of Customs at Galveston, in the State of Texas, during the war, and resides there now; there is no question but that the United States has been defrauded, in various ways, of its customs and revenues on the Rio Grande ever since the war. The system of smuggling now arises from the free warehousing system. Brownsville being a place in transitu, a bailable port, goods are sent there from Europe to Mexico; nothing being or supposed to be consigned to the United States. When a vessel sends, the main channel through which the smuggling is done is by passing goods over to Matamoras, and undervalued. And, in some way, and more particularly if the goods are got over to Monterey, Mexico, in which case the bonds are cancelled on the certificates of two merchants of Monterey, which I have often seen. I regard the law allowing goods to be brought into the country as bonded as the great door to the fraud.

SOME PRIVATE RASCALITY.

It is the most pernicious thing ever established by the United States. You should make goods pay something for revenue. There is no way of estimating the amount of taxes of revenue to the United States resulting from Zono Libre, the free belt of land six miles wide along the boundaries from the mouth up on the Mexican side, into which goods are allowed to land free of duty. I have never made any estimate of it. I have been asked to make an estimate. I know there are men there who are professional smugglers. They will take a contract to get goods over the river, and themself perhaps, by making an honest confession that I had people in my employ smuggling from Libre and that I was a smuggler myself. I was a small merchant in the country. I had a store there. I was a smuggler between Texas and Mexico. These very men would take it across in the night, and by the next night it would be a hundred miles in the interior. I was the United States Custom House never saw it, during the whole rebellion, although I paid duties for arms and munitions they wanted from Mexico under the Juarez Government. Governor Pease, of Texas, would have to send out saltpetre, sulphur and lead, of which Mexico is chock full, and take cotton in payment. I had conversations with President Juarez on this subject, at my own house and at his palace. I have forgotten all I can recollect the particulars of these conversations, but it was in company with other gentlemen; the first time I saw him I had a letter of introduction from Governor Pease, of Texas, and other persons called upon him as deputations, and he would talk about the war very freely and would talk about the present situation; he was very anxious to get Vidaurri out of there, so that he could get the money out of him that he was collecting, and finally he made him leave Monterey. I remember that I had a letter from Governor Pease to him, and he occupied it, put his troops in the Castle, and he himself in place, and he began to collect money. I had a conversation with him, and he promised to get the money the Confederates owed me for goods sold them. The war was over, as long as he was allowed to remain there he collected those moneys, and was very friendly to the United States. I believe that peace should very soon occur, of course, he had to be friendly to the United States. I believe he kept my affairs quite straight, I presume, one or two decrees very favorable, allowing cotton to pass; I know that on several occasions I had cotton over the river and was allowed to pass any hour of the day or night whereas before they only passed it during certain hours of the day or night. I speak of Juarez was in sympathy with the Confederate Government. At this interview, which was had with the view to get him to make some concessions in favor of the United States Government, the greatest desire to do so, and I think he issued his decrees with that object in view. The Secretary of State and Secretary of War, who were with him, allowing goods to go in and out. The interview was had at the Palace in the City of Mexico. The decrees covered general merchandise, and I do not think they examined a package or made a question as to what passed free.

COTTON DEPOTS.

There were a great many cotton depots established along the Rio Grande, collecting cotton for different parties. Juarez's son-in-law, Government had army officers acting as agents to buy cotton, and besides these were a number of persons from New York, Providence, and other places. Those buying cotton at Brownsville had no difficulty in getting it removed across the river to Matamoras where there was no difficulty in getting a clearance from the Custom House to ship to New York or any other port. Matamoras, Mexico, is distant from Brownsville by going from Matamoras to New York, and Providence, Rhode Island, with cotton for fifteen to twenty dollars per bale, and would not bring ten per cent., but they have found their market, a great part of them, into the United States."

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It is the most pernicious thing ever established

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says Senator CAMERON will represent Pennsylvania on the Congressional Republican Committee. It is difficult to conceive what good result would be possible from such a selection. The conditions of success, not defeat, should be the object of the Republicans in Congress in making up their committees.

SIR JOHN SIMSON, whose death was announced yesterday, used to be distinguished for what he was, rather than for anything he had done. He was one of the only two Roman Catholic representatives of English constituencies in the House of Commons. Lord EDWARD HOWARD was the other in 1868. These statements we find in a book of authority. Sir JOHN SIMSON was a native of the Isle of Wight, which he some years represented in Parliament. He was curious in books, and once published a lecture on Books and Libraries.

EVERY body has heard of the manner in which JEREMY BENTHAM disposed of his own body in his will. In the interest of science and as a testimony against a common prejudice he bequeathed his mortal remains to a friend, a physician, to be dissected. From time to time single cases of similar devotion to science are heard of. We now learn that a society, at present numbering a hundred persons, has been formed in Paris for the purpose of aiding the study of the human body, after the manner of JEREMY BENTHAM. The members of this society, by a special and formal clause of their will and testament, declare that they do not wish to be buried after death. On the contrary, they order their bodies to be delivered over to the medical schools for dissection. The avowed principle of their association is to contribute as much as possible to the progress of a branch of knowledge essential to the art of healing, and they have formed a society for mutual countenance and for the purpose of a common protest against a prevailing prejudice. This is truly the age of combinations or associations.

THE *Nation* lays great stress on the not proven assertion that a considerable number of the members of the South Carolina Legislature cannot read or write. In an attitude of amazement, peculiar to itself, it says:

> "It must be remembered that we are now talking of the legislators of a civilized State, possessing the power to vote away their neighbor's property almost without stint, and to pledge the credit of the State for millions—and not of hod-carriers."

We commend to the *Nation's* attention the legislators of New York, Pennsylvania and even Massachusetts, all of which States, we believe, claim to be "civilized;" and we ask it to tell us if they are models of purity or wisdom. It is not believed that a legislator of either of these States can be found not able to read or write; and yet what do we find them doing? What is the reputation of the Legislatures of these States? In what terms has the *Nation* itself spoken of them? We are not defending ignorance, but would like to have the excessively wise man of the *Nation* just see how bad is his logic in the light of practical experience, and how unfortunate is his citation in his attempt to make a point against colored legislators in South Carolina, who have had less schooling than the more favored ones of some of the other States.

IT was among the first of General GRANT'S Presidential utterances that if from time to time he saw fit to make changes in his Cabinet he would not hesitate to act. Cabinet making then was a new business with him, and in some respects he did not do well at it. The experience of fifteen months has probably given him an insight into the business. It is not difficult to perceive that in some particulars his Cabinet is not what he would wish to have it for complete success and his own ease, not to say the general welfare. We are not, therefore, at all surprised at rumors of early changes. It is not improbable that General GRANT is aware of complaints and the reasons for them about certain members of his Cabinet, and we may safely conclude that he will be as ready to respect the complaints and remedy mistakes as any man that ever occupied the White House. Could the country be as well satisfied of the existence of such a disposition on the part of Congress it would be better pleased. While the Cabinet needs an infusion of strength and experience, Congress needs weeding out and the substitution of practical statesmen for leaders of weak intellects, easy consciences and feebleness in general, so that the public business might have some chance of receiving the attention it deserves. The disappearance of old issues will of itself displace not a few; and especially will this be the case in the South, whose representatives as a class are anything but a benefit to the nation or creditable to the particular regions from which they hail from. We look for changes not in the Cabinet only but in Congress, where most they are needed.

THE fact that the question of Woman Suffrage has with extraordinary unanimity been decided in the negative by the people of Vermont, to whom it was squarely submitted, is, perhaps, as crushing a blow as any cause that was supposed to be advancing or received. Great expectations were entertained by the friends of the cause from this vote. Vermont was supposed to be ripe for the "reform." The question had been fully discussed and long pondered. The people voted deliberately, and the result is as conclusive as it could well be. Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, however, refuses to accept the verdict, proposes to take no step backward, but declares his intention to go forward in the movement till Woman Suffrage triumphs, for he does not permit himself to doubt it will triumph. When the women themselves are for equality with the men as to suffrage perhaps it may. At present the weight of testimony appears to be that only a minority—and perhaps a small one—are for this equality; and if anything has resulted from the discussion of the subject we think this fact has been made to appear. It must before now have occurred to Mr. TILTON, Mrs. STANTON, and other women engineering the leadership, that they do not faithfully represent the women of America in demanding suffrage, though they may relating to property and "rights" (rather wrongs) which have come down to the women of the present day from a remote period, when woman's position was not what it now is. Vermont, we believe, stands ready to right these wrongs if it has not already done so. And so will other States, —but concerning suffrage there cannot be said to be much hope for woman in the present "signs of the times."

GATHERING OF THE FENIANS.

The Fenians are on the march. Evidently something more important than a picnic engages their attention. The movement shows that it has a head as well as purpose. It is difficult to credit it with any very great amount of sagacity. The Government has repeatedly proclaimed its intention to repress all movements in violation of friendly obligations. If the Fenians "mean business" across the Canadian border they will inevitably encounter a fire in the rear as well as front. If they attempt to join REILL and his revolted adherents, the case will not be materially different. But these considerations appear not to disturb the Fenians. From many points they are moving for a common object. Pittsburgh, as our local reports show, contributes its share. The preparations have been as secret as they appear to be complete; and money in considerable abundance must have been at the command of the leaders, for not only are the men supplied with guns and ammunition but uniforms and the means of obtaining transportation by rail. Of course, there will be much speculation concerning the destination and the "point of attack." REILL is far away and professes to be able to take care of himself should a British force ever come face to face with him. Besides, that field of operations is not particularly inviting for humbling the British Lion—a task to which Fenians are supposed to be devoted. The conquest of Canada would be more like it. And in the Provinces there is supposed to exist a feeling favorable for a movement in support of the standard of revolt which many think would be raised the instant a considerable Fenian force appeared on the border. The disturbed general condition of the Dominion, the positively revolutionary feeling known to exist especially among the French population, which is in active sympathy with REILL, and the comparative feebleness of the local government combine to produce as favorable an opportunity as ever will be likely to exist for the display of Fenian valor. Hence we rather expect to hear of lively times on the Canadian border, which is rather indefinite considering the extent.

SHIP CANALS.

Shortsighted people, a few years ago, supposed that with the incoming of the age of railroads the age of canals had gone by. Never was a greater mistake made. Time is showing triumphantly that the enthusiasm for canals was a worthy enthusiasm, founded in a just estimate of the conditions of progress and of big ditches as a means of the world's advancement. In the first place, a step towards railroads, then obscured by them as slow, it is found that canals are just as essential as railroads to the state of swift and convenient intercommunication among the nations demanded by the new civilization. Ship canals at present seem destined to work as vast a revolution in the routes of commerce as was produced by doubling the Cape—or even by the introduction of railroads. The Suez Canal is now an accomplished fact, and in the course of a few years we may hardly doubt that the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans will be united by an opening passable for ships, either across the isthmus of Darien or the isthmus of Tehuantepec. From eastern papers we learn that a company was chartered at the late session of the Dominion Parliament to construct a ship canal of large dimensions between the Indian village of Caughnawaga, opposite the mouth of the Ottawa river, on the St. Lawrence, and the outlet of Lake Champlain at St. Johns. It will enable propellers of 450 tons, and eventually steamships of 800 tons, to run, without breaking bulk, in seven days from Dunleith, on Lake Superior, and from Chicago, to the head of Lake Champlain, at a cost of $4 50 per ton. The route of this canal, we learn, was surveyed sixteen years ago, and its probable cost carefully estimated by a competent engineer. In view of the practicability of the work and of its commercial advantages, it is certain to be completed within a reasonable time. Whoever examines an ordinary map of the regions immediately concerned in the scheme, will be able to form some notion of its immense results. Though indeed, it is hardly correct to say of any particular region that it is immediately concerned, as no body now needs to be told that whatever benefits one part of the country benefits all other parts. In commerce all the world is, or tends to become one.

Late French papers make mention of a projected ship canal which, if it shall ever become a reality, will cast into the shade all former achievements of the kind. The mere thought of the gigantic enterprise makes the work in Egypt appear Lilliputian in dimensions, and one cannot help feeling some little compassion for M. LESSEPS in the anticipation of his withered laurels. To be sure, he may find comfort in the thought that a project is not a performance, as well as in the consideration that nothing less than his Egyptian achievement could have made the proposed canal, to which we allude, seem more worthy of attention than a dream. This dream or project is nothing less than the union of the Bay of Biscay or the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. To the non-professional and superficial inspector of a map the plan presents no insuperable obstacles, and the originator of it is, in fact, an able engineer, M. HIPPOLYTE PEUT. We are informed that business men of the most practical and unimaginative character look upon the project with entire respect, and that the people of the cities of the south of France, and especially of Bordeaux, are petitioning for the opening of the canal. One can easily understand why the government may be inclined to construct or largely aid in constructing the work, if on careful survey of the ground, it should be found within the limits of possibility. To shorten still more the East Indian voyage, already so much shortened by the Suez Canal, must appear to Frenchmen a strong inducement in glory as well as in gain.

Then, to enable the fleets at Cherbourg and Toulon to co-operate in a few days, or to supersede Gibraltar, or make that fortress of comparatively small concern to France and of comparatively small value to England, these should seem to be results sufficiently important and gratifying to sustain almost any degree of patient persistence and to justify almost any expenditure of money in overcoming difficulties.

MANY tens of thousands have laughed over the droll fancies and pungent wit of MARK LEMON who never heard his name. Still he was known by name to so many wherever on the earth the English language is read, that a few years ago the announcement of his death might have been said to have "eclipsed the gaiety of nations," without a part of the exaggeration which was charged upon the expression when first used by Dr. JOHNSON in mentioning the decease of GARRICK. MARK LEMON will be longest remembered as the editor and one of the chief writers of the London *Punch*, from the commencement and through the best days of that wonderful paper. To make people laugh is not, in itself, a very elevated or admirable employment. But in its prime, *Punch* was much more than a mover of laughter; it influenced public sentiment in favor of humanity, justice, and many needed reforms. The late Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER said of the paper what many others used to feel when reading it: "The charm to me in *Punch*," said Dr. ALEXANDER, "is, that I always feel that its writers are all men who are *equal to greater things*." This we know to have been more emphatically true of some of his coadjutors than of the editor. But MARK LEMON deserves the credit of having organized and, in a sense, guided the labors of the band of wits and humorists who made a comic paper in the nineteenth century a powerful organ of public opinion. He died on the 23d instant, and was about sixty-seven years old.

SOMEANXIETY has been felt by Philadelphians lest, in the reconstruction of the Presbyterian Church, the business offices of the Boards of Publication on Chestnut street should be removed to New York. The *Press* believes from the tone of the report on that matter, presented to the Assembly last week, that the important business houses are to be consolidated, and to remain in that city. The property at 821 Chestnut street will probably be sold and a new building adapted to the vastly increased business of the united boards be erected upon the site now occupied by the Presbyterian House opposite the Mint.

THE people of Washington territory have sprung a new mine of discussion. They recommend a settlement of our claims on San Juan and other islands lying between the De Hero Canal and Rosario Straits, England to yield all these islands to us and to throw into the bargain the whole of British Columbia. Truly, the Washingtonians believe with the poet Sewell, that

> "No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
> But the whole boundless Universe is ours."

A DECIDED case of "false pretense" is presented by certain English emigrants settled in Nebraska who have written to the Lord Mayor of London setting forth that they could not gain a livelihood and that they were induced to leave England under misrepresentation. Nebraska offers inducements to thrifty and industrious settlers of more than ordinary promise, and is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union. We fear the fault is with the emigrants.

IT will be curious to note the demeanor of those "children of the forest" of antagonistic feelings when they meet the "Great Father" at Washington. Red Cloud and his savage foes, Spotted Tail and Swift Bear, will doubtless have a demonstrative pow-wow which may require the "Great Father" to enact the part of the "Great Pacificator." "When Greek meets Greek," &c.

GEN. JORDAN, it is said, has written to the Cuban Junta in New York, that he has met with but little encouragement thus far in Washington, but does not despair of accomplishing something before the close of the session of Congress. He attributes his want of success to false reports having reached the members of Spanish victories.

THE American Medical Association, on the recommendation of the Section of Practical Medicine, adopted unanimously a resolution awarding to the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, the credit of the discovery of Anæsthesia. This deprives the late Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh, of a large portion of his glory.

THE laborers on the Kansas Pacific Railroad demand that they shall be armed for the protection of their lives and threaten that if their demand be not complied with they will seize a passenger train and come in, thus ejecting the passengers and leaving them to the tender mercies of the savages.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell, who for a period of about four years past, has filled the position of market reporter on the COMMERCIAL, died at his residence in East Liberty yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Caldwell was a native of this county, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Western Pennsylvania. He was educated at Jefferson College, and subsequently engaged in the business of civil engineering, which, after a number of years, he abandoned for the purpose of accepting a clerkship in the Interior Department at Washington. In 1866 he assumed the duties of commercial reporter on this paper, and has been acting in that capacity until within two or three months past, when he was taken seriously ill with an affection of the throat and chest, which culminated in death. Mr. Caldwell was a man of good ability, with a mathematical cast of mind which gave him marked facility in the compilation of statistics, and aptness and accuracy in the use of figures. He was social in his nature, generous in his impulses, and warm and enduring in his friendship—making friends wherever he had occasion to do business. He had been twice married, and had three children by his first wife, who are still living. His second wife did not long survive her marriage, and died during his residence in Washington City. He was faithful and pains taking as a reporter, generous and obliging as a friend, and affable and courteous in his intercourse with business men. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. His funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, to proceed to Plum Creek Church.

THE TEXAS BUBBLE.

Fremont's Operations in Paris—Five Millions of Dollars Taken from the Credulous—American Securities Depreciated.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes some extraordinary revelations in regard to the Fremont Pacific Railway, which, when the high position and character of the parties concerned are considered, are of a sufficiently startling nature. In the winter of 1865, after Fremont's defeat for the Presidency, a charter was obtained by some persons from the State of Texas for a charter for a Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad which was enriched 1868 by a gift of 10,240 acres a mile throughout the entire extent of the line in Texas, in all about 7,250,000 acres. Partial surveys were made, when the war commenced when a law was passed by the Legislature of that State agreeing to except the time occupied by the war from the time limited for the building or the road. On the adoption of the new Texas Constitution, the Legislature was deprived of the power to make more land grants, but gave the old companies their endowments where they had fulfilled their conditions. Mr. Fremont and his attorneys and friends having obtained possession of the old El Paso charter are seeking to vindicate their right to it against the State of Texas, to get the right of way and lands, and also to obtain from Congress the right of way across five hundred miles of New Mexico and Arizona, and have, as they allege secured, by other companies, the outlets of their road through California and Arkansas. But they, or rather Fremont, have powerful antagonists both in Texas and Washington. Flanagan and Hamilton, the new Texas Senators, represent that they have no faith in Fremont's ability to build a railroad, while Senator Howard, of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, is obstinately convinced that Fremont has conducted in Europe an audacious swindling speculation, for which he ought to be brought to account and punished.

On the 25th of March last Fremont sent a curious letter to Senator Howard requesting the suppression, until a counter explanation or refutation could be made, of a correspondence implicating the integrity of the gentleman in advertising that the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso road, which had been put upon the market in Paris, were those of the Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and alleged to be secured by the credit of the United States, which statements being untrue, were exposed in the Paris papers, several of the publishers of which, among them M. Malespine, a well known friend of the United States, were prosecuted for libel by Fremont and his brokers. Malespine then applied to Minister Washburne for a true statement of the *status* of the Memphis and El Paso road, in order to defend himself in Court and received from Mr. Fish, our Secretary of State, the information which Fremont protested against being published. It is also alleged that Senator Howard held in his hands evidence of Fremont's complicity with his brokers in declaring that he owned a great trunk line from Norfolk to the Pacific; that it had never before been advertised on the continent of Europe, and that it was covered by a huge grant and subsidy. The object was that Fremont had to go back to France; was followed to New York with charges and exposures and is now subject to arrest there. His chances for a land grant in New York, in New Mexico and Arizona are exploded, and it is possible the next coupons due to French stockholders will not be paid and that a hue and cry will be raised equal to that which followed John Law into retirement.

On the 17th of May a book was laid upon the desks of the Pacific Railroad Committee, entitled "The Trans-Continental, Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company: How the Money was Obtained in France under False Pretenses, and How it was Squandered." This book contains the affidavit of Stephen Sachs, a stockholder in Paris, who charges that he bought of Fremont's company 118 first mortgage land grant bonds, paying for the same $116,430 in gold, which he afterwards took to the company and demanded repayment on the ground that they were worthless, and sold under false pretences, but the company "wholly refused" to do so. Sarter then proceeds to give an account of the doings of Fremont between the years of 1868 and 1870, from which it appears that although the Directors ceased to hold any meetings and did business only through an Executive Committee, Fremont and the agents of the company issued more than $10,000,000 of first mortgage bonds in 1869 at $1,000 each with interest at 6 per cent. payable in gold, all secured by a mortgage on 8,000,000 acres of Texas land. A sumptuous office was then opened during the summer of 1869, which were occupied by Fremont and Daniel, his engineer in the months of June and September, when they had frequent consultation with Probst and Tissigrue, the agents above referred to, and who were the managers of the office. The advertisements published were of the most glowing description, setting forth that said railway was then built and completely finished; that they were the owners of the railway extending from Memphis *via* Knoxville to Richmond and Norfolk, being 1,550 Kilometres, or 1,000 miles in length; that they had an absolute title to more than eight millions of acres of the most fertile lands in Texas, worth not less than $14 per acre. Sarter also says that Fremont paid Probst $200,000 for this very advertising, and gives a statement of receipts and expenditures, by which it appears that the receipts from sales of six million land grant bonds in France, at an average of 75 per cent. realized in gold, amounted to $4,500,000, every cent of which was paid out in commissions, advertising, lawyers' fees, &c. Among the disbursements appear the sum of $500,000 paid for commission to John C. Fremont and William Schoefe; for commission to J. G. Boileau, Fremont's brother-in-law, $150,000; advertisements, maps and pamphlets in France, $200 000, &c. There being nothing left for the construction of the road, the 4,500 tons of iron which arrived in new Orleans has been attached, and none of the engines have been shipped to this country. Meantime there is an order of arrest out for Fremont and three of his associates in New York. Fremont alleges that these wild representations were made by sub-brokers in Paris, who spared at no legend to get clear of their bonds; but at least it was not apparent that Fremont, after his arrival in Paris, had made any effort to stop them. A reply to Sarter's pamphlet has been issued by B. H. Epperson, a former President of the road, which is represented as evasive, blustering and tolerably illiterate, and finds in flies a general demurrer to the charges of Sarter.

CONCERNING the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the action of Congress is still doubtful. Touching the legislation desired, Mr. Wheeler, who has the matter in charge, said:

"The company is not here to-day to ask for money or enlarged subsidies in lands. It seeks by this legislation three things:

"First, *It wants to get the national impress upon its mortgages*, by recording and filing it in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. This makes the bonds more desirable in the estimation of foreign capitalists, who have great respect for Uncle Sam's sign-manual."

Secretary Boutwell has been asked for his opinion about the effect of throwing these bonds upon foreign markets. He answered without reserve that if they were laid open to negotiation in Europe he was clearly of opinion that the act would have a tendency to injure our credit and obstruct the work of funding our national debt at a low rate of interest. Though by authorizing the issue of the mortgage bonds the United States would not become really liable for the amount of the indebtedness, yet her faith in fulfilment of contract would naturally follow and be judged by the manner in which the faith of the company would be kept.

ON the night of July 1, 1867, Major General Thomas Francis Meagher, acting Governor of Montana, fell over the bulwarks of the steamer Thompson into the Missouri river, at Fort Benton, and was drowned. The wife of General Meagher offered $1,000, and the Territory of Montana $5,000 additional, for the recovery of the remains. But although every effort was made to recover the body, no trace of it could be found. Finally all search was given up as useless, and Mrs. Meagher returned to New York without the sad consolation of being enabled to give the relics of her famed husband honorable obsequies. It has been ascertained, however, that soon after a pioneer found the remains and decently buried them.

FOR the four weeks of April, the price of wheat in England had advanced over two shillings per quarter, and there appeared to be a prospect of a further advance. The stock in warehouse had been called upon, owing to the diminished imports and the hesitation of the farmers in England to sell. An unfavorable winter and spring had produced this affect. In France, also, breadstuffs had advanced. Our farmers may, before the season is over, be able to sell their grain at or near to remunerative prices.

JUVENILE Peabodys are in bloom at Albany, New York, and will some day make a noise in the world. The *Argus* tells of a little boy, his face besmeared with molasses, and his rags fluttering in the breeze, running up from the river, flourishing a dirty shingle, and screaming at the top of his voice to a comrade: "O, Bill! get as many boys and shingles as you can, for there's a big bogait of 'lasses busted on the pavement—busted all to smash!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There are encouraging assurances that the death penalty is to be abolished in Holland and in Prussia. A similar measure has just been rejected in Bavaria by a small majority. The agitation of this question in this country has temporarily given place to more interesting matters, but it is not to die out until its aim is finally gained.

Senator Nye is reported to have delivered himself as follows: "When an infuriated husband pistols some one of his friends, on suspicion, because he is supposed to have seduced his wife, or to have been seduced by her, it is true heroism to take the consequences and be hanged according to law. This would create genuine sympathy, and be the highest possible vindication of domestic honor. If Dan McFarland were hung now, I would weep over him as a martyr to the marriage cause; but being acquit, he goes his way, in public estimation a low, mean, cowardly, drunken Irishman. It is, you see, a great wrong to Dan, and he ought to feel grieved that he is not hanged. Of course, with his wife unfaithful to him, life is a desolate blank, a dreary waste, not worth shucks. And if I were Dan, I believe, as the jury failed me, I'd go hang myself, as Judas Iscariot did, like a gentleman."

Dying words are sometimes strange. A colored man who died in jail at New Castle, Delaware, the other day, said to his nurse, "You won't have to wash any more shirts for me;" and an old man whose feet were cut off on the Philadelphia and New York Railroad, Wednesday night, said it "would cost him less for boots."

The report of the House Military Committee will be against the payment for property destroyed during the war by our army. These claims foot up many millions, and come from both loyal and disloyal residents of the South, including also Maryland and Pennsylvania. Such persons who served in our armies and lost property by the war will have their claims recognized by the committee.

Says a New York letter: A curious revolution has taken place in Christ Church, on Fifth avenue, where the rector, Rev. F. C. Ewer, has of late been making himself prominent by his efforts to introduce ritualist ceremonies. These efforts have been witnessed with no favoring eye by many of his congregation; but the High Church element of late had seemed to prevail, and on the first of May a surpliced choir was introduced into the chancel, lighted candles were placed upon the altar, and the most advanced phrases of ritualism were made familiar to the worshippers. The Low Church party, however, made such opposition to these innovations that the rector's position has become practically untenable, and the rector will soon resign and make a visit to Europe. Next fall, it is whispered, a new clergyman will occupy the pulpit of Christ Church; the surpliced choir boys will be banished, and the quartette choir of former days will triumphantly reoccupy the gallery.

A gentleman who has been curious enough to investigate the subject vouches for the statement that no less than fifty-three languages are spoken in the tobacco trade alone—cigar shops, principally—along Broadway, New York. There could be no more striking exemplification of the composite nature of our nationality.

"Why," said Miss Anna Dickinson, on one occasion, stepping forward to the footlights and commencing a lecture with a flight of eloquence, "Why was I born?" "Why was I born?" she asked once more in touching accents, when a wicked boy in the gallery shouted, "I give it up."

The northwestern correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* says that on the day Riel heard that the Canadian Government were organizing an expeditionary force for Red River, he got helplessly intoxicated, and swore a wonderful massacre every Canadian in the settlement.

The city marshal of Paterson, N. J., has been making an examination of the weights and measures used by the dealers of that city, and finds them nearly all wrong. The *Guardian* says: "Some storekeepers and green grocers had 'small measures' half an inch cut down. Some had little attachments to their scales which made it necessary only to put on seven-eighths of a pound."

The Gainsville (Florida) *New Era* gives a statement of the amount of upland and Sea Island cotton planted this year and last by seventy-six planters of Alachua county. Last year 282 acres were in uplands, and 8,593 in Sea Islands, while this year only 1,586 are in the latter, and 5,419 are in the former. The *Era* adds: "This statement holds good with respect to the entire county. The area of land planted would have been greatly increased, save for the difficulty of procuring seed. A good crop is made this season, and remunerative prices obtained, the cultivation of long cotton will pretty generally be abandoned for the future."

A Jacksonville (Fla.) correspondent writes us, under date of the 16th instant: "Weather quite cool for the season. Our Legislature meets again on the 23d instant, the third time in less than a year. It is generally supposed it will be convened in the interest of some railroad in the face at the first step in that direction, expensive bridges, cuts and curves around the precious little old village, with again more high flits; then with all these accompaniments, heavy grades, that would make a fine road could be made as would allow express trains to run without leaving the track, &c., as they now do on the Ellen Valley route. Now, Mr. Editor, when has an express train been known to jump the track west of Summit on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway towards Enon, or when was "Oliver Twist" known to slide on the ears of this company, riding west of Summit? We think these assertions are the fruits of over excited imagination. Of "Observer" I ask again, where would the great advantage be from, if the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway would incur so great an expense to run a road past Darlington as "Observer" suggests? Would it be to give to the road sufficient all the vast amount of tonnage indicated by "Observer?" Certainly not Darlington, with less than three hundred inhabitants, and no manufactures and but few business men. And as to the route "Observer" proposed then, it would only touch the outskirts of some of the coal fields spoken of, not nearer than three to five miles to the main coal fields in this valley; which would still be dependent upon the Darlington Canned Coal Railroad, whose track she would cross near to Darlington to haul up these coals to her junction there. This is now done at New Galilee without a tithe of the expense for constructing a new track to reach the present coal fields and all the trade the Little Beaver valley can make for years to come, can be accommodated by the Darlington Canned Coal Railroad, and delivered at New Galilee to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, whose entire force, from the General Manager, J. N. McCullough, down to the station agent, know their business and are courteous, attentive and prompt; do not allow express trains to leave the track with passengers, nor permit sober people to be thrown from side to side in their seats between Summit and Enon Valley.

CITIZEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between JACOB REESE, MATTHEW GRAFF and A. W. DREW J. DULL, under the firm name of REESE, GRAFF & DULL, was dissolved on the 1st day of April, 1870, by mutual consent, A. J. DULL having sold his interest therein to THOMAS J. GRAFF. All debts due by said firm to be paid to the said firm of the succeeding firm of REESE, GRAFF & CO.

JACOB REESE,
MATTHEW GRAFF,
ANDREW J. DULL.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have entered into partnership for the manufacture of IRON, STEEL and NAILS, under the firm name of REESE, GRAFF & CO.

JACOB REESE,
MATTHEW GRAFF,
THOMAS J. GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1870.

THE PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND *COLOR WORKS*,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.

BRANCH OFFICE,
341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—it is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for that purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

PLANTS, PLANTS.

CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.

A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

NEW Cooking Range.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE,

THE MOST CONVENIENT, DURABLE AND LATEST IMPROVED RANGE IN THE MARKET.

Having all the conveniences that can be produced in a Range, and warranted to work as represented.

☞Call and see it before purchasing.

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147 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

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1870. 1870.

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SILK SACQUES,

New Styles, Paris Make.

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All the Newest Styles and Patterns.

FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS

BLUE AND GREEN,

FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.

New Summer Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY

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SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW FABRICS

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FULL LINE OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS 87 Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

Morganstern & Co.,

(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

LADIES' AND MISSES'

HOSE,

MEN'S AND BOYS'

HALF HOSE,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

J. & H. Phillips,

26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

QUEEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for Stores and Dwellings, SHADE HOLLANDS and FIX TURES.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, TUBING, &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Page's Patent and Bobcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

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Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS

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We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

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We buy on margin for responsible persons, Railroad Bonds, Securities, Gold, Government Securities, &c., by letter will receive immediate attention. Collections made on all accessible points.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
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COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
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BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa. at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1870.

Our money market continues easy, with but little variation from our previous report. We have heard of no operations of large extent or possessing any feature of special interest. The stock market is moderately active.

—The following table compares the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for nineteen years, from January 1 to May 21, 1870, and for the corresponding period in other years:

1870	$10,216,916	1860	$14,393,832
1869	12,144,403	1859	27,181,911
1868	32,901,943	1858	11,745,217
1867	16,718,591	1857	19,032,267
1866	26,265,314	1856	11,120,080
1865	11,710,632	1855	12,858,274
1864	27,201,000	1854	20,911,241
1863	19,228,210	1853	7,914,940
1862	18,108,707	1852	10,518,262
1861	3,565,196		

The customs duties for the week were $2,812,394 gold, and the disbursements of coin interest were $1,459,959. Government sold $1,000,000 gold on Wednesday for the sinking fund.

—The New York *World* of Monday says: The stock market was unsettled during the week and prices declined, owing to the efforts of a powerful combination of "bears," assisted by "bulls," who want to load up cheap for the summer rise. They used false reports about the currency and foreign affairs while unsettled the market and caused a decline in prices. On Wednesday next the funding bill is likely to be considered in the Ways and Means Committee. Operators on the Stock Exchange say, therefore, prepare for another raid upon the stock market by the "bears" and "bulls," who want to buy cheap, and for a vigorous effort to put prices up again. Both Lake Shore and Pacific Mail have been hitherto the chief points of attack by these cliques are disposed to let prices fall off, as they are now strengthened by large loans until other friends, and they are in a position to buy a very large amount of stocks, which they want to do, however, no matter of course, as cheap as possible. The "point" is confidentially circulated that Lake Shore is certain to declare a dividend, and also Pacific Mail. The rest of the market is expected to sympathize with those two stocks. The public may therefore prepare for those eventualities, and for the manufacturing of Washington telegrams, the yellow fever and other professional prognostics of false news, and the movements of the "bears" in a grand combination to depress values. The point remains to be seen. This last week their efforts ended in a fiasco and the loss of an inconvenient amount of cash to them. The stock market throughout the day was quiet, but closed with an improved tone and higher prices, with few stocks offering. The short interest in the market has been very largely increased during the week, and the only point at active borrowing demand for all the leading stocks.

Commodore Vanderbilt's income is not less than $10,000,000 per annum in greenbacks. The reader he controls, or whose stock he controls largely, have therefore a very powerful support against any material decline in their prices.

The influx of foreign emigrants into the United States is also bringing great wealth into the country. The arrivals from Europe average over one thousand persons per day—a number about 25 per cent. more than last year. These arrivals bring considerable sums into the treasuries of railway companies and add annually to their receipts.

—The New York *Herald* says: The speculation in the Gold Room was unusually tame and the "bulls" in some instances got tired of their work and sold out. The market is supported by several large operators, and is almost alone in doing so for the reason that the mass of speculators have become tired of its dulness and inactivity, and have transferred their attention to the Stock Exchange, where the fluctuations present more frequent opportunities for rapid "turns." The undertone of the market is firm, in sympathy with the strength of the foreign exchanges, but the price at the close fell off in response to the larger cotton receipts of the week.

Tea—Very small sales, and generally lower, the foreign demand being light owing to the trifling profit on exportation of Young Hyson, while the home business was confined to purchases at the counter by small investors. The upward tendency in prices has been checked by the fall in the advance of the gold premium.

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Gold, 114¾; '81 bonds, 117; '62's, 111¾; 64's, 111¾; old '65's, 111½; 10-40's, 108½; 5-20, January and July, '65, 111¾; do January and July, '67, 113¾; do January and July, '68, 113¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central Pacific Railroad, 87½; Pacific 6's, 112½.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 24, 1870.	10 A M	30 A M	12 M	30 P M	1 P M	3 P M
New York Central	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾
New Jersey Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	103	103
Erie	22¾	23	22	22¾	22¾	22¾
Harlem				130		
Reading	104	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Michigan Central		124¾		124¾		
Michigan Southern	90¾	91	90¾	91	90¾	91
Illinois Central		137		137		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		97½		97½		
Chicago and Northwestern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	117¾	118	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
St. Paul	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	80¼	80¼
Chicago & Alton		94½		94½	94½	94½
Toledo and Wabash pref.		72		72		73
Fort Wayne		91¾		91¾		91¾
Chicago and Alton		113		113		114
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37¾	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
Western Union Telegraph		37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	38¼
Pacific Mail	36¾	37	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Adams Express		61½		61½		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		18¾		18¾		
American M. U. Express		14¾		14¾		
United States Express		44¼		44¼		
Gold	113¾	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

—A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100	100¾	¾	
N. J. Central	103	103¾	¾	
Erie	22¾	23	¼	
Harlem	141	141½	½	
Reading	104	104¼	¼	
Mich. Central	123½	124¾	1¼	
Mich. Southern	90	91¼	1¼	
Illinois Central	139	138		1
Cleve. and Pitts.	107½	107		½
Chicago and North W	89¾	89¾	¼	
Do. preferred	88½	88¾	¼	
Rock Island	117	118¼	1¼	
St. Paul	64¼	64¾	½	
Do. preferred	80	80¼	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	69¾	70¼	½	
Do. preferred	72	73	1	
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	113	113		
Ohio and Miss.	37¾	38¼	½	
Western Union Tel.	37¾	38	¼	
Pacific Mail	36¾	37¼	½	
Adams Express	61½	61½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18¼	18¾	½	
American M. U. Express	14¼	14¾	½	
United States Express	44¼	44¼		
Gold	113¾	114¼	114¼	114¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on their regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has presented nothing that is very new or interesting. There has been a material falling off in trade generally during the past ten days. This, however, is no more than is expected at this season. The weather for the past ten days has been unfavorable for outdoor operations. The effect of the rain was to give us an excellent stage of water sufficient to enable the coal fleet to make another May run of coal for which extensive preparations were being made yesterday by the parties interested. Produce will have nothing new to state in regard to produce. The demand was moderate, and sales were of a similar description. In the absence of speculation, dealers were confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet the current local demand. The receipts were sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Butter—The market was firmer; holders were asking a slight advance. There is not much in market to-day. Eggs—With a falling off in the receipts, the market has improved in feeling. We notice some good sized going east. The Julia No. 2 brought up 341 packages, of which 295 were for shipment east. All things taken into consideration, eggs are about the cheapest meat there is. Flour—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Prices are hardly as firm as they were, still holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts were fair. Since our last 1,225 barrels were received, and for the past few days were 5,202 barrels. Independent of this, the mills were running pretty much all the time. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The firmness in the Eastern markets has produced a change. We are reported regular sales of soda ash, common, at 4c; refined, 4½c; potash, 7½@7¾c; pearls, 9@9¼c ₱ barrel. Boxed.

APPLES—The market was a quiet one, for the best of all reasons, there was little to operate in; prices, however, ruled firm. We would bring $4 00@4 75. Common mixed lots sold at various prices, ranging from $1 75 to $2 50 ₱ pound. The receipts were 25 barrels.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was dull, and sales were few and far between; prices were weak, ranging from 50 to 60c ₱ gallon of 10 lbs.

BEESWAX—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy 25½c; No. 1 at 24½c; No. 2 at 24c. Not 3 at 23½c; common at 22 22½c ₱ dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving since the advent of warm weather. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Apples sold at 6c@6¼c; peaches—quarters 6@6½c; halves 9@9½c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 20@22c.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of Factory at 15@16c; Goshen, Ohio, and New York fac ₱ ₱. The receipts were 238 lbs.

CARBON OIL—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales standard brands at 24@25c ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 12@12½c ₱ ₱.

BUTTER—The firmness we have previously noticed continues. Buyers were more numerous and more inclined to operate. The receipts were 70 packages. We are reported sales of the best grades of fresh roll in nice packages at 18, 20@ 22c ₱ ₱. Common butter is in large supply and hard to dispose of.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 @1 10; according to age; sales in two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 55@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@70c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. Those having a good deal for sale prices for round lots: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 25; coarse middlings $1 60; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was firm with an improved demand, and an advance in prices, with sales reported at 17@18c per dozen.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

HEMP—We are noted sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at 6¾@7c.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; we have reports of sales at 85@90c ₱ bushel.

OILS—Babbitt's 115c; Oakley's 105c; standard olive 75c; No. 1 rosin 55c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed—The market was inactive. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; standard olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

STARCH—The market was inactive. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

SALERATUS—Church Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

SODA—Ice cream 16c; do 12c; do 10c; do 8c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼ ₱ cans $1 75 ₱ doz; ½ do $3 25; 1 do $6 00. Rising Star ¼ ₱ cans $1 00 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ do $3 25; Royal ¼ ₱ cans $1 75; ½ ₱ do $3 25; $5 00 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have previously noticed continues, why not cured meats are decidedly cheaper than fresh. The sales were large for the season at the following rates: Shoulders 10½c; hams 15@15½c; for sugar cured do; sides, ribbed 16½c, clear short rib 17¾c, clear do 17½c; breakfast bacon 18½c; sugar cured shoulders, smoked, 395@22c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20@22c.

MESS PORK—$20 00@20 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 lb caddies 19½@19¾c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in timothy or clover seed. Flaxseed is held at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way at $5 in lots.

FISH—There was a moderate demand for most descriptions for local purposes at the following rates: No. 1 mackerel $22@23 ₱ bbl; No. 2 large $17; No. 3 large $14@15. No. 1 mackerel in half bbls and quarter bbls, $9@10; kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 75; No 3 $2. Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8@5. Baltimore herring $6 50. Cod fish 9c ₱ ₱.

LIME—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand; sales of common white at $1 75. Cleveland lime $2 20@2 30.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 and 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 40. Market well supplied.

SUGAR—The market is without change; we are reported sales at 8½ ₱ ton.

POULTRY—Market firm, with regular sales of the chickens by the coop at 90@$1 00 ₱ pair.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving since the advent of warm weather. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Apples sold at 6@7c ₱ ₱; peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 9@9½c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 20@22c.

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SUGAR—The market is without change; we are reported sales at 8½ ₱ ton.

POULTRY—Market firm, with regular sales of the chickens by the coop at 90@$1 00 ₱ pair.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾.

NEW YORK, May 24—P. M.

The temper of speculation in Wall street to-day showed a remarkable change, all the markets being strong and higher.

MONEY

Easy at 3@5 ₱ cent. on call, with exceptions at 2¼ ₱ cent.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 113¾, fell to 113¾, and closed at 114¼. Carrying rates 1½@4 ₱ cent. Clearances $87,000,000.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Further exports of gold bars to-morrow. One house sends $200,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81 117@117½; do '62 111½@111¾; do '64 111¾@111¾; do '65 111¾@111¾; 10-40s 108¼@108½; do '67 113¾@113¾; do '68 113¾@113¾; 10-40s 108¼@108½; currency 6s 117¾@118.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and firm. Missouris 94; old Tennessees 69½; do new 59½; old North Carolinas 48, do new 24½.

STOCK MARKET

Active and strong, and at the close the highest prices of the day were made, an advance equal to full 2 cent. on the extreme low prices of yesterday. The most active and strongest stocks to-day were the Pacific Mail, New York Central, Reading, Rock Island, St. Paul, Northwestern and Ohio and Mississippi. In Pacific Mail and Lake Shore dealings were very heavy.

Canton 67¾; Cumberland 42; Western Union Telegraph 37¾; Quicksilver 9; Mariposa 9½; do preferred 15; Atlantic Mail 13¾; Erie 23; Hudson 148; American 44¾; United States 41½; Pacific Mail 36¾@37; New York Central 101; Harlem 141; do preferred 46; Harlem 124½; Reading 104½; Michigan Central 123½; Lake Shore 97¼; Illinois Central 139¼; Pittsburgh 107; Northwestern 89¾; do preferred 88¾; Rock Island 118¼; New Jersey Central 103¼; Fort Wayne 91¾; Terre Haute 38; Chicago and Alton 113; preferred 72; Cleveland, Columbus, Indiana, Chicago and Rock Island 118¾; Ohio and Mississippi 38¼; St. Joseph 14½; Pony Mail 7; Montana 46.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 4; Calumet 65; Franklin 2; Hecla 99; Quincy 17.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $76,838,421; currency $8,849,296; general balance, $82,990,979.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 775 bales at 25c for middling spgnds. Receipts of flour 15,720 bbls; market dull and prices unchanged. Sales 5,000 bbls at $4 90@5 00 for superfine State and Western; $4 75@5 25 for extra State and Western; $5 20@5 75 for good to choice do; $5 75@6 25 for white wheat western; $4 95@6 00 for extra Ohio; $5 25@8 50 for extra Western; $5 40@6 50 for extra Genesee; $5 25@6 50 for family brands; $6 50@8 50 for extra do; $5 25@6 50 for Southern; $6 50@8 50 for extra do. Canadian flour dull at $4 90@6 50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better and more active. Receipts of wheat 30,200 bush; wheat is better; No 1 spring, No 2 spring and milling demand; sales 87,000 bush at $1 32 for No 3 spring; $1 35 for No 2 Chicago; $1 37 for No 2 and 2 spring mixed; $1 38 for No 2 spring; $1 41 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 29@1 27 for No 3 spring; $1 21@1 20 for winter red and amber western; $1 30@1 30 for winter red and amber western; $1 30@1 30 for winter white. Barley and barley malt quiet and unchanged. Barley and barley malt dull. Canadian peas in fair request; $1 40@1 42 for western. Rye quiet at 96c in store. Receipts of corn, 8,000 bush; corn firmer; sales 38,000 bush at 61 56@61 58 for new mixed western; $1 59@1 61 for new western; $1 61@1 62 for new yellow. Receipts of oats 13,700 bush; sale unchanged; sales 31,000 bush at 64@66c for western in store and afloat; 66@68c for Jersey and State. Hay quiet. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull and steady at 62@63c. Sugar firm; sales 1,100 hhds Cuba at 8¾@9c; 250 Porto Rico, Petroleum heavy; crude refined 27½c. Provisions—Pork firmer; sales 1,175 bbls at $20 75@20 80 for mess, and $20 50@20 75 for prime mess; sales 250 bbls mess for July at $20 75@20 80. Beef quiet and steady; sales 250 bbls at $8 for plain mess; $10@11 for extra mess. Beef ham quiet; sales 50 bbls at $28@29. Tierce beef steady; sales 150 tierces at $15 50@17 00 for prime mess, and $18@19 for mess. Middles quiet; sales 70 boxes Cumberland cut at 15½c. Lard quiet; sales 1,000 bbls at 18½@18¾c. Cut meats dull and heavy; sales 175 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders. Lard firm; sales 475 tierces at 14¾@15c for steam, and 15¾@15¾c for kettle; also 1,000 bbls for June and July at 15¾c and buyers May at 15c. Butter dull and heavy at 15@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 7@9½c for Ohio; 9½@12c for Western; 12@13c for State. Eggs steady at 17@18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 24—Flour firm; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat firmer; white $1 40@1 45; amber $1 35@1 40; red $1 30@1 35. Corn firmer; white 61@62c; mixed 59@60c; yellow 60@61c. Oats firmer; No 1 at 45c; No 2 at 43c. Rye firmer at 90@95c. Barley quiet and nominal. Provisions—Mess pork firmer; $20 50@20 75. Lard firmer; sales 675 tierces at 14½@15c for steam, and 15@15½c for kettle. Bulk meats firmer; sales 1,000 boxes at 12c. Bacon firmer; sales 1,000 boxes at 15½@15¾c for shoulders; 17@17½c for clear sides. Whisky firmer at 93c. Hogs steady at $7 75@8 75.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 24—Flour firm; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat firmer; white $1. Oats dull at 66@66c. Rye fair at 90c. Barley steady at $1 60@1 65. Lard firmer; sales 600 tierces at 15c. Bulk meats 12½c. Bacon firmer; sales 1,000 boxes at 12c. Whisky $1 01. Provisions unchanged with a good demand. Butter dull and prices nominal; no sales. Butter dull and dull; no sales. Eggs dull at 15c. Cheese dull at 10c. Linseed oil firm at $1 07. Groceries quiet and firm. Gold in Louisville 1¼ ₱ cent. Exchange par buying; Money market easy at 7@9 ₱ cent.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 24—Dry Goods—Business quiet but firm; sales 700 cases; prints 20c; Merrimac 21½c; Manville 20c; Pepperell 6-4 bleached sheeting 30c; 9-4 do do 34c; cross-leg gold medal ticking 24c; Hamilton regular 22½c; Conestoga 21c; Amoskeag ginghams, and Hamilton for best brands fancies. New York milk check cottonades 27½c, a reduction of 2½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 24—Cotton weak; middling 22½c. Flour $5 @5 50 for fair to choice. Wheat $1 05@1 20. Oats 68c. Rye $1. Provisions quiet; pork $20 00. Bacon 12½c. Lard 15c. Bulk meats 12½; 16@16½c; hams 19@20c. Whisky $1 01 @1 04. Tobacco—Lugs 3@4c; leaf 5@12c for fresh; sold to logs; $8 25@8 30 for low to medium bright leaf.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Flour weak; spring wheat extra family $5 25@5 75. Wheat moving quiet and dull; No. 2 red spring, 1 car, $1 35@1 36. Rye in good demand. Oats steady; western 62@63c. Petroleum steady; crude 19c; refined 27. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 00@1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Flour dull and lower; buyers generally holding off; sales 1,000 bbls; family $6 25@7 00. Wheat unchanged. Corn—white 57@58c; yellow 58@59c. Oats steady at 45@46c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Cotton dull and nominally 22c; receipts 88 bales; exports 81 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 55@60c. Oats nominal. Hay quiet at $26@28 00. Bran heavy at $20. Lard nominal. Pork retailing at $21. Bacon shoulders 13@14c; sides 16c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 23—Flour quiet. Wheat active 2@3c better; No 2 white $1 32. No 1 white Michigan $1 35; amber $1 36. Corn $1 17. Rye $1. No 2 red $1 14. Corn a shade better. No 1 9c; No 2 89c. Oats steady; No 1 50c; No 2 49c. Freights quiet.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 24.—Wheat unsettled. No 1 nominally higher; sales extra $1 33. No 1 $1 45; red no sales. Corn 94@96c. Oats—western 67@68c. State 69@70c.

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JNO. H. CLANEY.....Secretary.
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James McCandless.

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S. M. Kier.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

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Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
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WALL PAPER.

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PAUL & PEARS,
DEALERS IN
WALL PAPER,
Decorations, Window Shades,
Buff, Green and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, &c.
PAUL & PEARS,
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Wall Papers--Spring, 1870
PRICES REDUCED.
40-INCH WIDE TINTS, at 75c per Roll.
GILT—a great variety, 340 per Roll.
GILT—all kinds, 450 per Roll.
CHEAP—upward from 8c per Roll.
GREAT FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
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Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 24, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Low grades of spring extras in demand at $4 25.

WHEAT—Active, firm and 2@2½c higher; sales No 1 at 91 99@1 00; No 2 90@98c, closing dull at 97c for No 2; the afternoon firmer and unsettled at 98½@ 98¾c, seller June.

CORN—Opened active at 1@1½c higher; prices closed 2@2½c for No 2; the afternoon dull at 38¾ @ 38¾c.

OATS—Dull and 1c lower, closing at 48¼@48½c.

RYE—Unchanged; No 2 closed at 83c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No 2.

HOGS—Extra shipping steers, dull at 80¾ @ 84¾c.

CATTLE—Fair demand at $5 75@8 50 for butchers' to extra shipping steers.

HOGS—Active, firm and 10@15c higher at opening; later it became quiet and the advance was partially lost; $8 20@9 05 for stock pigs to choice smooth hogs.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Flour unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy and held at $1 17 for No 1 Red; $1 20 for No 1 White. Corn steady; No. 1 mixed 96c; No 2 do 95c; No 1 yellow 97c. Oats in active demand at 57@58c. Rye firm at 95c@$1 00. Barley quiet and nominal. Petroleum—Scarcely anything doing in refined spot oil, most refiners having contracted ahead. Buyers are offering 23½c for June or July but holders ask 23c crude firm at $5 10 ₱ bbl.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 02½ for No 1, and 96½c for No 2. Corn and barley nominal. Oats lower at 43½c for No 2. Rye firm at 81c for No 1.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, May 24, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 8:30 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 1 P. M. and Charmer at 11 P. M. The Granite State passed up last night. River falling; raining hard; warm. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Petrolia.....Hanlan.....Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Belle.....Smith.....Geneva.
Franklin.....D. D. Sikes.....Geneva.
Julia No. 2.....Adams

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

A Young Men's Christian Association is to be organized in Sunbury at an early day.

James Burns, a laborer employed at Stark's oilcistery, at Pittston, has mysteriously disappeared. He was seen last on the 5th of last month, supposed to be going home.

Michael Kearn, a single man and laborer in the National Mine at Mocanaqua, Luzerne county, was crushed to death by a falling roof Friday afternoon.

The difficulties in Dickinson College have been settled, the rebellious students returning to their lessons.

Some of the miners in the Shamokin region have agreed to go to work at $9 per week for outside labor, $10 for inside and $12 for miners, in consequence of this agreement on the part of the men, some of the operators there resumed work on the 23d.

It is proposed to call the new Diocese to be formed out of Eastern Pennsylvania, (except Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery,) the Diocese of Reading.

Samuel Cowden, of Reading, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday by hanging himself with a clothes line. He was discovered, and cut down in time to save his life. Cause, whisky.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent among children in the eastern part of the State. In Columbia, Lancaster county, it has desolated many households recently. Fifty-five deaths have occurred there of scarlet fever since the 1st inst., and many children are now lying in a critical condition. The community is much excited, and great precautions are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. There are also numerous cases in Harrisburg.

William Clark, Esq., ex-member of the Legislature from Dauphin county, died on Thursday last.

A Dunkard Love Feast will be held near Springville, in Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, on the 8th and 9th of June.

Augustus B. Miller, Superintendent of the Ironsides shop belonging to the Lancaster Stove and Door Company, had his left hand so badly mangled by a moulding machine, on Monday morning, that it was found necessary to amputate the injured hand at the wrist.

They have a special police in Brookville, under a recent act of the Legislature.

On Saturday last a son of Jacob Bauer, of Plainfield township, Northampton county, aged twelve years, fell under a field roller, which he was driving, and was crushed to death.

Patrick Lee, Jr., and John Brown have been arrested for firing the coal breaker of E. S. Silliman & Co., at Mahanoy City last month. These two men had been discharged by Mr. Silliman and they have been bossing recently that they had pulled off their former employer by burning his breaker.

Mrs. Martha Campbell, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, aged sixty-three, while walking on the railroad track, fell from the chair on which she was standing, and fractured her thigh.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will be held at Gettysburg, commencing on Tuesday, June 14th.

It is the intention of the Susquehanna Canal Company to considerably enlarge the canal, in order that boats of heavier tonnage may run. Work will be commenced next winter, and the endeavor will be to complete it for the following season's trade. This will be an important improvement, increasing as it will the shipping facilities of individual coal operators.

During a thunder storm at Scranton on Saturday, several houses were struck by lightning. Mr. George Van Loon was instantly killed, and James Richards and Mrs Daniel Guinart seriously injured. Considerable property was damaged by the storm.

On Saturday afternoon there was a severe explosion of fire damp at the Mount Pleasant mines, near Scranton. A number of persons were severely burned that it is doubtful if he recovers. Six other men were considerably burned, but none fatally. Fire damp explosions have been quite frequent in different mines lately, and it is evident that additional precautions are necessary for the protection of the men who work in them.

Four prisoners escaped from the Luzerne county jail Saturday night.

James Maily, seven years old, was run over and dangerously injured by a runaway team, in Harrisburg on Monday.

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will be held in Harrisburg, on the third Tuesday of May next.

The total amount of the Philadelphia contribution to the Richmond sufferers is now fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

OHIO NEWS.

During the six months ending May 22d, the police of Springfield made 407 arrests for various offenses.

A colored minister was arrested in Columbus last week, for drunkenness, and sentenced to work out a fine of $20 on the chain gang.

Akron has a female burglar of the maturer age of seventeen.

Daniel McLean, of Wayne township, Muskingum county, died last week, aged eighty-seven years. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, on the 26 h day of March, 1773, at the close of the Revolutionary War. He removed to Zanesville about 1807 or 1808, when there were very few houses in that place. The deceased was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Hon. Wm. Milligan, Representative in the Legislature from Monroe county, was kicked by his horse recently, and seriously if not fatally injured.

Mr. Joseph Webb, of Ward township, Hocking county, has a cow twenty-seven years old, that gives her good ten pints of milk per day. She has not had a calf for thirteen years, and from her cream there is produced about three pounds of butter a week.

In Franklin county (including Columbus) during the year ending March 1, 1870, there were 674 birth and 264 deaths.

The fifty-third annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio will meet in Trinity church, Columbus, on the 8th of June.

Rev. I. W. Andrews, D. D., President of Marietta College, and Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., President of Wabash College, Indiana, (a graduate of Marietta College in 1851), were elected Trustees of Lane Theological Seminary at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, last week.

A Firemen's Tournament will be held at Lima, July 4th, and another at Wooster, September 8th.

The Council of St. Clairsville, Ohio, is going to extend the boundaries of that town so as to include one square mile.

The platform upon which four men were working, at the Catholic Church, in Ashland, broke, and the occupants were dropped a distance of twenty-five feet upon a pile of loose brick and rubbish. All the men were more or less severely injured.

The village of Ansonville, Paulding county, has in force a strict prohibitory liquor law. Nointoxicating drinks are allowed to be sold there under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, and woe betide the individual who dares to defy the sacred mandate, for the authorities are not to be trifled with on that score.

The prospects for a berry crop in Montgomery county are not good, on account of the extreme dry weather. The weather for the past three weeks has been entirely too dry for wheat, oats and grass. The wheat will have a shorter straw than was anticipated. Oats will, it is feared, be short both in head and straw; and grass—well, late grass may come out tolerably well, if we can get rain.

Two more large bones of the skeleton of the mammoth or megatherium, discovered in Union county last fall, have been taken out recently. The skeleton is in detached fragments, as though it had been torn asunder and the fragments dragged about by beasts of prey. It is thought that the entire skeleton will be found in a hillside not far from Milton.

The council of Youngstown have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors within the limits of that city, subject to ratification by a majority of the qualified voters, the vote to be taken on the 7th of June.

Col. A. W. Dose, of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, residing at Wilmington, has joined the Quakers, and preaches occasionally.

The residence of Charles Brendel, in Zanesville, was struck by lightning on Saturday. None of the inmates were injured. There was a lightning rod at each end of the building

S. G. W. Houston, a painter out of work, killed himself by a pistol shot. He lived at Amelia, Clermont county.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their annual session in Grace Church, Dayton, commencing to-day, and continuing six days. Bishop Janes will be all the present except Bishop Simpson, who has sailed for Germany, to be present at the meeting of the German Methodist Conference, in July. The meeting of the Board in Dayton is to arrange the Episcopal work for the ensuing year, and to consider various questions which affect the church.

Israel J. Richardson, a prominent citizen of Delaware, died suddenly on the 19th inst. Several years ago he was a prominent candidate in a Republican State Convent on for member of the Board of Public Works, and he was quite well known in political circles.

The First Presbyterian Church congregation of Steubenville, have determined to have a house to worship in, and will erect a handsome new building. This will make a handsome edifice, the cost of which will be fully $80,000.

Mr. Mary Doshe, the wife of a miner, was fatally burned by coal oil lamp explosion in Dayton, died on Sunday. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that she came to her death by the explosion of coal oil of grading inferior to the Ohio inspection standard. The parties who sold the oil are to be prosecuted.

During the thunder storm on Monday two men from Sylvania, Lucking county, were killed by lighting at the Licking Summit Reservoir.

John W. Street's Express Car Manufactoring Company of Salem, Columbiana county, was incorporated on Monday, capital $60,000.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society have decided to hold a horse fair for three days, commencing June 16th. Premiums of two thousand dollars are offered. They have also adopted a resolution requesting the County Commissioners to levy a tax, not exceeding ten mills on the dollar, to secure the location of the Agricultural College in Franklin county.

Mrs. Mary Branick, of Concord township, Ross county, is living at the age of 107 years. Having attained to such an advanced age in life she is totally blind. Her power of mind is remarkable, the remembrance of events clear, and she is gifted with great conversational ability, interesting for hours those who call upon her.

The Conneaut *Reporter* says the fruit prospect in that region was never more flattering. The Chandon *Democrat* says the same of that locality.

The contract for building the court house at New Lisbon was awarded, on Friday last, to Messrs. Megown & Harfold, of Beaver Falls, Pa., for the sum of $26,777, this being the lowest bid offered.

The *Tribune* says: "Lol. Drake De Kay is a commander of any part of the military expedition that sailed in the Upton on Saturday. His detachment will fight the Spaniards in Cuba at long range. On Wednesday the Colonel was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of distributing cigars to the visitors to H. Tracy Arnold's sale of land on Staten Island, and when not thus engaged was employed in the somewhat selfish occupation of eating lobster salad."

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bidwell, Mollie; Warren, Ohio	3
Buck, Tevans; El Dorado, Pa	3
Barry, Mary; Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Carron, Deborah; Philadelphia, Pa	3
Clancy, Sarah; Rochella, Pa	3
Grant, Peter; Webster, Pa	3
Keyser, Wm. C; Shore Station, Ohio	3
Scottle, Daniel; Woods Run, Pa	3
Sligar & Co., John; Jacktown, Ohio	3

OSCEOLA VS. RAPIDS.—The match game of base ball between the Osceola and Rapids Clubs, the latter colored, will take place on Saturday, June 4th.

ROBBED.—The till of a milk wagon was robbed of $15 on Wylie avenue, yesterday morning, by some boys. They escaped arrest.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—T. B. Hamilton, Esq., has been lying quite ill for some days past at his residence at Homewood. He is suffering from typhoid fever and pneumonia. He was reported better yesterday.

COAL MINER KILLED.—David Lynch was crushed to death in a coal pit at the Coal City works, near West Elizabeth, on Monday afternoon. He was covered under a mass of slate, which fell from the roof of the pit. He was over fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and a large family.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material aid will be given. Address with references P. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Erie Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

THE NEW QUARTER SESSIONS ROOM.—The new room for the use of the Court of Quarter Sessions is nearly completed, and the June term will be commenced in it. It will be a very handsome and convenient apartment for the purpose, and a great improvement over the present gloomy and illy ventilated apartment. It will have ample lobby room, but enough for all needful purposes.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A flag is to be presented to the Washington Infantry by the citizens of the Fourteenth ward on Saturday next. Major A. M. Brown had been selected to make a speech in response, but at a meeting of the company last evening a letter was read from him, declining on account of previous engagements. Jonas R. Butterfield, Esq., was then unanimously chosen to respond on behalf of the company.

THE CENTRAL INCLINED PLANE RAILWAY.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected officers of the Central Inclined Plane Railway of this city:

President—Charles A. Armstrong.
Secretary—C. Schnabel.
Treasurer—N. P. Reed.
Directors—Jacob Grozzara, Wm. Woods, David Steer and Josiah King.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—There arrived in this city at noon yesterday from Dakota Territory, four representatives of the Sioux tribe of Indians, *en route* to Washington to interview the Great Father. Gen. President Grant. Their names were "Spotted Tail," "Swift Bear," "Fast Bear" and "Yellow Hair"—two chiefs and two braves. They were entertained at the Union Depot Hotel until 7:40 last evening, when they left on the train for the national capital.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—Philip Gorman and Daniel Sullivan arrested a disorderly manner yesterday afternoon on the corner of Church alley and Sixth avenue. Officer Sullivan made the arrest, and the second Gorman who knocked the officer down, and McFadden also assisted his companion. Other officers made their appearance, and the two were then conveyed to the Mayor's office, and were each fined for soldiers and costs. McFadden had the old scar all with him, but his partner in crime was not so fortunate and was therefore sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—This favorite resort for people desiring to get away for a time from the cares of business, and heat and dust of the city, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of next month. At no watering place in the country can time be spent more pleasantly and wasted energies recuperated more rapidly. The accommodations are all that could be desired, and the charges very reasonable. It is only eight or ten hours' travel from this city. Many of our best citizens resort there every summer. The host of the proprietor will be found in another column.

ANOTHER ARREST.—A young man named Horace Byers was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the larcenies perpetrated by Michael Durkin and Charley Carter, whose committal to jail has been recorded. The party under arrest is a brother of Carter. The real name is Byers. He disclaims to have had no knowledge of any larcenies, but simply got a gold ring from Charley for fifteen cents, which he gave to his brother-in-law of the Julia steamboat in payment of a debt of one dollar and a half which he owed him. Officer Coppings and Stroup arrested the ring and also a fancy toilet box. The ring has been identified as belonging to Mr. Dunscath, jeweler, Smithfield street, but the owner of the toilet box has been found. Byers will have a hearing this morning.

Keystone Bolt Works.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Hubbard, Adams & Co., proprietors of the Keystone Bolt Works. This firm is extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of iron bolts, nuts, hinges and screws. It is one of the largest manufactories to notice here is the fact that the firm, in the manufacture of carriage and tire bolts, use the superior Norway iron. It is a fact worthy the consideration of all manufacturers, that the Norway iron will stand the severest tests—that it bolts freely when cold, continues to bend double, in thread, without showing a sign of insecure. The screw strap hinges made at the Keystone Works are the strongest and most durable in the market, and have a special adaptability for gates and verandoes, where heavy hinges are required. In addition to the articles mentioned above, all kinds of bolts used in the manufacture of ploughs, threshing machines, reapers and mowers, bridges, &c., and of the best quality, are turned out by the above firm. Also, screw points and washers of every description. The location of Hubbard, Adams & Co. is on the corner of Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny. The office and store rooms, where a heavy supply of the articles above named may always be found, are in the building No. 5 Market street, near the Monongahela wharf.

Notice.

A meeting of the Marshal and staff of the third division will be held at the Mayor's office, Allegheny City, on Friday, May 27, 1870, at four o'clock P. M., *sharp*, at which time all staff officers are earnestly requested to attend, and all organizations desiring to participate will please report at that time and place so as to be assigned to their positions in the column.

CHARLES BARNES,
General Commanding.
J. E. B. DALZELL, Ass't. Ad'jt Gen.

Following are the officers of the
THIRD DIVISION.
General Commanding—Charles Barnes.
Chief of Staff—W. A. Campbell.
Assistant Adjutant General—J. E. B. Dalzell.
Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Maj. Thomas M. Bayne, Major Wm. H. Hope, Capt. John Speer, Capt. Henry Nesbit, John Flack, Harry Lamb, Ed. Heidelbach, Jr., Geo. Myler, A. W. Kredel, Joel Goe, Henry Spangler, A. J. Westerdorf, Dr. J. Hartman, Jr., Wm. Hallander, William Saints, Charles H. Hartman. Charles Ehrgott, Harry Lamb, Jr., Dan Zahniser, Co. Geo. Gerst, Geo. Dirker, Hugh Richardson, J. F. Beilstein, Ed. H. Yeager, Wm. Ehrgott, John Wettach, Jacob Ehrgott, Jr., W. R. Thorn, G. W. Evens, Wilson King, I. V. Long.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of J. S. Faverty vs. C. H. Bender & Co., reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $1,525 75.

The motion of John Mellon, Esq., Joseph S. Haymaker, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted as a practising attorney of this Court.

Archibald M. Marshall vs. James Andrews and Wm. Craig; and Thompson Bell vs. same defendants. Actions in ejectment to recover possession of six acres of land on Nunnery Hill now in possession of the defendants. These cases have been before the Supreme Court, and are now on second trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

12. Hill, Pearson & Co. vs. Dallow et al.
30. Walter vs. Kelly.
31. Collins vs. Kelly.
32. Orr vs. McFadden.
43. Carpenter & Burrows vs. Berger & Co.
45. Sloan vs. Sloan.
46. Powell for use vs. Furgeson & Bro.
17. City of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer.
18. City of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer.
19. City of Pittsburgh vs. Cluley.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

S. S. Shafer vs. Howard. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff $104.

W. P. Marshall vs. John Hall. Appeal. Verdict for plaintiff $49 and costs.

J. B. McCormick vs. John Howall. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff $13 84.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel in the case of J. C. Giles Wm. C. Cook.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

270, Wm. Barnhill & Co. vs. McCoy & Bros.
271, Reisick & Bro. vs. Grove & Olmhausen.
272, St. Paul's Orphan Asylum vs. Barr.
273, Bright vs. School Directors of Plum township.
274, Weyman vs. McGinniss.
275, Kurz vs. Norburn.
277, McClelland vs. Rogers.
279, Yeagley vs. Duff's Heirs.
281, Thompson & Groetzinger vs. Weaver, administratrix.
282, Shaffer vs. Whitestown Coal Company.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Hearing Before the Mayor.

We have already given the main facts connected with the robbery of Mr. John Hickernell, on Monday evening, of fifteen hundred dollars in money, by a gang of young roughs who had decoyed him into Cherry alley, near Liberty street. Yesterday morning he made the information, charging the three men arrested—Peter Wilz, William Tait and Henry Cramer—with highway robbery. At the hearing, he made a statement, substantially as published yesterday.

Theresy Hammighouse also made a statement to the effect that just before the robbed man had begun to cry out, he saw a young man named Henry Cramer, and a few others whose faces he could not see, run out of the alley.

William Ward testified that just before the robbery he saw Hickernell and Cramer come down Liberty alley, arm in arm. Wilz was just behind, and made no answer when witness spoke to him. Tait was with Wilz, but witness would not speak to Ward. They all went up the alley. Witness was with a man named Mooney, and they followed, to keep there was mischief meant. They were stopped by the gate or door of a coach, and went around another way. They came upon all three of the defendants, hurrying away. Heard Tait say that he "had a hold of him in the eye," also, that he "only got fifty cents of the rake, and Cramer must have beat him." Heard Wilz say he had "got a hold of him." Said others went through him. Witness heard defendants crying for the police and tried to keep the three men in the alley, but they got out. Witness and Murphy went to Murphy's house, and while there saw Cramer with a pistol. Had in the house with a pistol to shoot him. Went down and spoke to Dan. The latter asked him if he "had told." Witness answered yes. Saw a revolver in Dan's possession, but Dan assured him that he would not shoot him. Said if he could get help he would go and rescue Wilz; and then went away.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Mayor committed the prisoners for trial, in default of $2,000 bail each. The prosecutor was required to give bail for his appearance at court to prosecute, and Ward, and not being able to give the bail was committed to prison.

FENIANISM IN PITTSBURGH.

WHAT THE FENIANS ARE DOING.

Reported Shipment of Men.

A Meeting Yesterday—The Raising of Funds—Speech of Michael L. O'Connor, of New York—Meeting Last Evening.

The telegraphic dispatches yesterday announced the fact that there were movements of Fenians in various parts of the country, and there is evidently a great deal of excitement among the Brotherhood in this city, although to find out exactly what they are doing is no easy task.

The following items of interest were obtained by the reporter of the COMMERCIAL yesterday as the result of a number of interviews with prominent members of the Order:

Monday evening the Head Center of the Pittsburgh District of the Fenian Brotherhood received dispatches from General O'Neill, dated Buffalo, stating that men were wanted immediately to join the Fenian movement on the frontier, and that Pittsburgh was expected to contribute her share of men to the cause of freeing Ireland.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material aid will be given. Address with references P. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Erie Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

Immediately upon the reception of the dispatch from General O'Neill, Monday evening, a meeting was called at the house of the District Head Center, who stated its object, which was the sending of men to the frontier; proper provision had not been made for their transportation, and it would be necessary to raise funds. Upwards of two hundred and fifty dollars was then raised, which, in addition to the money on hand, it was stated would be sufficient to pay the expenses of the men who were expected to leave on this morning.

After brief remarks by a number of members Michael L. O'Connor, who is said to be an active worker in the Fenian cause in New York was introduced by the head centre and said:

SPEECH OF MR. O'CONNOR.

BRETHREN OF THE TENTH REGIMENT: I come from the city of New York, with its teeming population its wealth, and the countless thousands of its citizens, to sympathize with those of our loved Erin, to encourage them in the same cause, engaged in a most noble undertaking—to sympathize in the sacred heritage of mankind—a common liberty. [Applause.]

It is gladness and joy, Irishmen of Pittsburgh, that Ireland should be free. I see around me the noble faces of men who have been reared and educated to labor in your rolling mills and your great manufactories. And I am willing to tell you the value of free labor and free thought. You and I are both citizens of this great Republic, the value of liberty—you know what a priceless heritage it is—you know that it gives to the poor man a position and privilege—permit to the babes who cluster about his knee, and makes his home sweeter than any place else on earth.

The hour has now come when you should strike not only for your own, but for your brothers' liberties. To-day twenty thousand of our brothers are under arms, and soon you that are not will be called upon to meet and battle with the enemy. God speed your brethren. I ask it to see you in the thickest of the fight, and I believe that this is another cause dear to every Irishman's heart—the cause that all men should love as it equally destined to become triumphant, and that after a while we will not say

"Ould Ireland shall be free,"

but that our loved Erin is free; that her grand hills, her emerald vales, her sloping downs and cultivated fields are redeemed from the feet of freemen; that no slave to British tyranny will ever again be called to labor or be driven from his humble home by the lash of the Red Cross tyrant. [Prolonged cheers, and cries of "God make it so."] I believe the day is now near at hand when the effete house of Hanover—which, with its first George, down to the present day throughout all its career has only added insults to the injuries of five centuries—will have its sceptre broken, as regards our own Green Island, and the harp that of old time sang so sweetly through the halls of Tara, shall ring forth the jubilee of "free Ireland," and from the Giant's Causeway down across Connaught and Leinster and Munster, from strand and the Killamaleck Hills [applause] over Mallow, by Killarney [renewed applause] until it reaches Limerick and comes up close to the happy sons of a people freed from centuries of despotism and wrong.

Go forth, members of the Tenth Regiment, do your duty, act like true irishmen, and soon we friends in history will send up many banners, and the ever beautiful Shamrock will be truly the badge of Irishmanly independence, and the "sunburst" of old Ireland will truly surprise the eyes of the nations, and on that day I will consider myself well paid for having for the present. But on the contrary, it will be the first pride.

The speaker was heartily applauded a number of times during the progress of his speech, and at the conclusion of his remarks touching the question of transportation still further, adjourned until evening.

THE MEETING LAST EVENING.

A meeting was held last evening and there was a large crowd present and the work of preparing for a start was engaged in. Funds sufficient to send a couple of hundred men to the frontier were raised, and it was the intention last night to start a large detachment of men, probably not one to two hundred, to-day.

CANAL LABORERS.

One of the prominent officers of the Fenian organization called at the ticket office of the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and the following conversation took place between him and the assistant ticket agent:

Officer—I am here to buy tickets to Buffalo is $8 30.

Agent—Yes, sir.

Officer—I have a lot of canal laborers that I wish to get to Buffalo, and would like to have the rates reduced for them, as there may be quite a number of them.

Agent—How many will there be?

Officer—I would like to engage the transportation of twenty-five to fifty from to-morrow morning with the privilege of sending more if I wish at the same reduction.

Agent—I will telegraph and see what arrangements can be made.

Exactly how the matter terminated finally our reporter was unable to ascertain.

THE DRILLING.

Of the Tenth Regiment has been going on for some time, and many have been drilled in Upton's tactics. The gun which the Brotherhood is to use is a modern invention, and the patent belongs to the Fenians. It is the ordinary Springfield rifle altered into a needle gun. It is constructed so that a man accustomed to the piece can fire from eighteen to twenty loads per minute. The loading consists in the use of a cartridge. Instead of the ordinary manner of breech loading guns. As you open the breech you put in one cartridge. A shell is thrown out by an ingenious arrangement. It is expected that great execution will be done with this rifle. Belts and uniforms will be furnished on the frontier.

THE UNIFORM

Of the Fenian soldier is a modisit of a green jacket with yellow trimmings and light blue pants. The guns, as well as the uniforms and other necessary articles, it is stated, will be furnished when the members reach the objective point.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Celebration at Uniontown Yesterday.

The colored people of Fayette county yesterday celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment.

The delegations from Uniontown, South and South Union and Wharton township, met at the Wesleyan Church in Hayti, at ten o'clock, under charge of the Chief Marshal, assisted by John Stevenson.

The delegation from Brownsville and the west end of the county formed on the pike, with the head resting between Clark Breading's and Judge Gilmore's, under charge of Assistant Marshal Robert Hall.

The delegation from Connellsville and the northern part of the county assembled, with the head resting on Pittsburgh street, under the lead, preceded by the Chief Marshal and his aids, and proceeded east on Fayette street, to Hayti, where it arrived punctually at the hour.

When the rear had passed the residence of Squire Morrison, the Smithfield delegation fell into line, and the Connellsville delegation immediately followed and also fell into line immediately in the rear.

The whole then moved east on Fayette street to look up Church, west on Church to Brownfield's alley, down Brownfield's alley to Main, east on Main to Pittsburgh, down Pittsburgh to Penn east on Penn to Broadway, up Broadway to Main, east on Main to Johnson's mill. Halt. Right by the left to the road leading to Evan's woods, where the addresses were delivered.

John Beesly was Chief Marshal of the day.

In the procession were two small delegations from Pittsburgh.

The procession was about half a mile long, and was conducted in a quiet, orderly and creditable manner.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A Boy Fourteen Years of Age is Found Dead, Hanging to a Tree.

On Monday, a week ago, a young lad by the name of Gustave Wolf, fourteen years of age, son of a well-to-do farmer who resides three miles north of Saxburg, Butler county, was found hanging by the neck to a tree. The coroner of that county found the above facts, and since the execution of Hockinberry, this is the third case of suicide in the county, and one had not been known for some time before.

To Tobacco and Cigar Dealers.

By reference to the advertisement on our first page to-day, it will be seen that Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., No. 242 and 244 Liberty street, have made arrangements, in connection with their extensive wholesale grocery business, for the exclusive sale of the world renowned tobacco of James Pyne, of Lynchburg, who we might say, the father of the tobacco manufacturing business in Richmond, Virginia, himself have attempted to imitate his brands, but they have always failed. Those who desire to sell tobacco manufactured in 1850, and which took the premium at the World's Fair in London in 1851, can see some of the scrap, in a glass case, at Messrs. Arbuckles & Co.'s, as fresh and sound as when taken from the box in London at that time. Cigar dealers should read the advertisement, as they, together with druggists and others, will find a superior assortment at the above establishment, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER OF THE BIBLE.

ITS HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND POETRY.

Lecture by Hon. H. Bucher Swope at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Last Evening.

Last evening a large audience assembled in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, to hear the lecture of Hon. H. Bucher Swope, on "The literary character of the Bible." The lecturer handled his subject in a masterly manner, and succeeded in holding the attention of the audience throughout his instructive discourse. The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of the lecture, showing that his remarks were appreciated. Below we subjoin a brief extract of the lecture:

In order to form a proximate idea of the true literary value of the sacred writings, we are compelled to adopt some such process as that by which we determine the distance and magnitude of those bodies too far above us to be directly measured by the line or the chain. And in attempting, briefly, to carry out this design, let us eschew the method ordinarily adopted in critical essays on the Bible, and instead of dividing the books of which it consists into Historical, Prophetical and Poetical, let us rather regard it as one beautiful whole, composed of the three grand elements of all literature—History, Philosophy and Poetry; for we find the facts of History, the truths of Philosophy and the garniture of Poetry beautifully blended together on every page of the great volume, from the first startling announcement in Genesis, to the last words of John's sublime vision on the isle of Patmos.

Long before Thales, or Anaximander, or Kchier, or Galileo attempted to read the starry heavens were known to the author of the book of Job, the mysterious relationships and kingdoms had been classified and arranged long before the time of Linnæus, Cuvier or Buffon, the Lord God of Israel, with a sublime tact and beauty not excelled by any naturalist of modern times. Humboldt, after a long life spent in wandering over the earth, painfully gathering its densest forests, climbing its loftiest mountains and descending into its deepest caverns, that he might leave to posterity a grand description of the Universe, turns in its great work to the book of Job, and declares that it represents the image of the entire cosmos.

Turning from the consideration of philosophy—such—which Aristotle calls "the art of arts and science of sciences," we find its very definition the subject of controversy among those who profess to be its teachers and expounders. The grand aim of the ancient systems was to exalt man into a god by placing him above all vulgar wants. But the realization of philosophy is to draw man good and happy, and may be all described in a single word—virtue. But from the beginning to the end of the Bible, the subject is the schoolmen. It was reserved for the Divine Teacher to give a name and demonstrate in real life all his life, His sufferings and His death. He declared that virtue was Love; love to God and love to man. This lovs is the great keystone of all philosophy, which may be embraced in the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—a love beautifully set forth in the

"The living throne—the sapphire blaze
Where angels tremble as they gaze,"

Down to the lowliest hovel on the earth.

ASTRONOMY AND THE BIBLE.

It is impossible for the mind to conceive anything more elevated, beautiful and grand than the poetry of the Bible. Its peculiar characteristic is that it produces its effect, not so much by the splendor of its words, as by the vast gests. It has pressed into its service all the myriad beauties of creation. The lurid lightning, the flashing of God's eye—the deep toned thunder, the roar of his voice—the lion, sprung from the sand of the desert—the wild roe leaping over the mountains—the kid skipping in the wilderness—the lamb led quietly to the slaughter—the flower of the valley that boldest not spin—the dew from the womb of the morning—all are brought to lay their treasures on the altar of the Bible.

The first mythical poetry of which we have any record is the little waif of bulrushes and song, occurring in the fourth chapter of Genesis, as a song of triumph over a fallen foe, by Lamech in the presence of his wives. It is impossible to convey in English the rythmic beat and dancing movement of the original Hebrew parallelisms, which suggest at once the idea of motion and of music.

Adah and Zillah hear my voice,
Wives of Lamech, listen to my words:
For a man have I slain for wounding me,
And a young man for making me sore.
If sevenfold 'ain be avenged,
Truly Lamech seventy and seven.

Next to this little fragment, the oldest poem in existence is that sublime and unrivalled production, known as the book of Job, the principal object of which seems to be a combination of all the varied beauties of nature to unite them in one grand act of adoration to the Most High. The book is alike picturesque in its delineations of individual character and incident, and methodically correct in artistic arrangement of the whole work. The scene was laid in Idumea, and we gather from the poem itself a correct and beautiful description of the country. A plateau of high and arable country, for "the oxen were ploughing and the asses feeding beside them." It was a pastoral country for he had seven thousand sheep. It was a mountainous country, watered by streams descending from the snow capped summits, for we read "as the streams of brooks, which are blocked with the ice and wherein the snow is hid," they pass away. The poem then read some beautiful poetic extracts from this book, with some effort and showed the truly poetic nature of the book. The speaker then referred briefly to the poetry contained in the psalms, in the book of Isaiah, and other books both of the Old and New Testament. The lecturer then closed by paying a high and glowing tribute to this book of books, and advised all present to study it with renewed diligence.

THE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Special Meeting Last Evening—Decoration Day.

The Pittsburgh Firemen's Association held a special meeting, last evening, City Building, last evening, President Cuppies in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

An invitation from General J. B. Sweitzer to take part in the ceremonies on Decoration Day was read and unanimously accepted.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Paisley:

Whereas, The Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh having received an invitation from the Ladies' Soldiers' Monumental Committee to participate in the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument, on Monday, May 30th, therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. John H. Hare, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, be requested to call out the entire Fire Department to participate in the celebration.

Resolved, That we do hereby extend a cordial invitation to the Board of Fire Commissioners, Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, and the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Fire Department to participate along with us, carriages will be furnished by the Firemen's Association for the same.

Resolved, That this Association turn out in body on a motion made by Mr. Paisley, that a committee of three be appointed to engage carriages, and make all necessary arrangements for the turnout, was unanimously carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Paisley, Irwin and Shands as such committee.

A motion that when the meeting adjourn it be until Saturday evening next was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned.

The enthusiasm of olden times was lacking in this meeting, and there was no display, and voted distinctly, without discussion on each question. The spirit of the old Volunteer Fire Department is passing, but its duties still live in the annals of our city's history, and the deeds of our noble firemen will live in the memories of years to come.

The Cannon for the Park.

In the Congressional proceedings, yesterday, it was stated that a resolution had been passed, on motion of General Negley, donating eight condemned cannon for the use of the Soldiers' Monument in Allegheny Park. This is a mistake. The cannon are intended for the "Hampton Battery Monument," which is about to be erected on the eastern end of the Park. The Soldiers' Monument have made no application for cannon, while the gentlemen having in charge the Hampton Monument have applied to General Negley for the number named. They are to be used as corner posts for the enclosure.

CENTRAL BOARD AND DECORATION DAY.

Action on the Invitation of the Ladies Monumental Association to Participate in the Proceedings.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at No. 81 Fourth avenue.

President Wilson occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Thos. Aiken, George H. Anderson, Samuel Chadwick, Thomas J. Craig, James Cuddy, Adam Getty, John L. Hamilton, John Harrison, Jos. Hartman, George W. Humbert, P. H. Laufman, Wm. Mays, Joseph Mitchell, Michael Neckermann, Joseph H. Nobbs, Thos. W. Shaw, David Sims and James W. Taylor.

The President said he had received a note from Gen. A. L. Pearson, chairman of the Building Committee of the Ladies' Monumental Association, extending an invitation to the members of the Board to join the procession and participate in the proceedings on Decoration Day, and he had called the meeting for the purpose of laying the matter before the Board.

The Secretary then read the invitation.

Mr. Humbert moved that it be accepted and that the Board turn out in a body on the day mentioned. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Anderson moved that the schools be closed on Decoration Day. Carried.

Mr. Nobbs moved that a committee be appointed to procure the necessary carriages for the members of the Central Board, and that the cost of the same be liquidated by each member individually. The motion was carried and Messrs. Nobbs, Humbert and Anderson appointed.

Some informal discussion then ensued, during which it became evident that *not* all the members wanted to turn out.

Mr. Nobbs, moved therefore that the Secretary call the roll, and those desiring to turn out should answer "aye," and those opposed "nay," the motion was carried

On the roll being called, the following gentlemen announced their intention of turning out: Messrs. Anderson, Getty, Harrison, Humbert, Mays, Nobbs, and Wilson, President. The following refused to turn out: Messrs. Aiken, Chadwick, Cuddy, Hamilton, Hartman, Laufman, Mitchell, Neckermann, Shaw, Sims and Taylor. Thus it will be seen only seven members agreed to accept the invitation to ride in the procession. Five voted "no," and six as "not knowing" whether he would or would not turn out.

Mr. Nobbs here moved a reconsideration of the motion "to turn out," which was carried.

The question then came again in the shape of the original motion, namely, "to accept the invitation," when it was lost by a decided majority, only one member voting in favor of it.

The Board then passed upon a few bills, ordered warrants for their payment, and adjourned.

AQUATICS.

The Coming Race at Annapolis.

The much talked of race between the Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, and a crew of midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will come off on Friday next, and will attract a large number of sporting men to the latter city. The race, according to the Annapolis *Republican*, is to be with four-oared outrigger shells, without coxswains, distance three miles, on the Severn river, where the course past the Academy. The crews